

THE BRITISH COLONIST.
Friday Morning, February 1, 1867.
TO ADVERTISERS.
Transit advertisements must be paid for in advance to insure insertion.
TO AGENTS.
Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, on the supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly rates will be furnished at the lowest cash rates and no exception will be made in the future to this rule.

A Lesson Twice Taught.
The recollection of the disaster that befel a noble frigate on the sands at the entrance of Fraser River, a little more than two years ago, has scarcely died out of the popular mind when the people of the United Colony will be startled by the announcement that another of Her Majesty's war vessels, while on the way from Victoria to New Westminster, has barely escaped sharing a similar fate, and that the damage sustained by her is of so serious a character as to necessitate an early visit to a dry dock. It is well known that the Malacca left here one day last week for New Westminster, to be present at the opening of the Legislative Council, and to fire a salute in honor thereof. But it is, perhaps, not so well known that on her way thither she struck twice, and has since leaked freely; that upon her arrival at New Westminster, and while lying opposite the camp, her stern touched on the muddy bottom; and that when she left the river it was with her boilers so filled with Fraser river mud as to render them for the time almost useless in the generation of steam, and cause the return of the ship to this port without a resort to her sails a work of extreme difficulty. After the destruction of the Tribune (the frigate was so badly "hogged" on the Fraser sands as to be condemned and broken up on her return to England), and the consequent loss of we don't know how many hundred thousand pounds to the Imperial Government, it was naturally supposed that no further attempt would be made to fly in the face of Providence and repeat the costly experiment of navigating Fraser River with Her Majesty's vessels to tickle the self-conceit of a handful of people at the (so-called) capital of British Columbia. But the sequel has shown that the first lesson was insufficient to prevent another "lamb being led to the slaughter" at the Colonial Government "shambles"—another of Her Majesty's ships required to be immolated at the shrine of gubernatorial vanity and the presumptuous self-conceit of a pampered hamlet, before their prejudiced minds were convinced that to order a vessel of a draught of eighteen feet two inches to undertake the navigation of the waters lying between Esquimalt and New Westminster was one of the most silly commands that ever emanated from the Vice-Admiral of a British fleet. The Victoria Chamber of Commerce, in their report of 1865, pointed out "the great additional risks and delays for sea-going vessels without steam navigating between Victoria and Fraser River." This report was based, not only upon the general observation and experience of the members of the Chamber, but upon the report of Capt. Richards, the eminent hydrographer, who says:

"There is yet another cause which must add to the importance of Esquimalt in a maritime point of view, which is, that it is at the extremity as it were of sailing navigation. Although the Gulf of Georgia and the channels leading into it have been navigated by sailing vessels, yet the disadvantages are obvious and very great and the loss of time incalculable. The general absence of steady winds among these channels, the great strength and uncertainty of the tides, and the existence of many hidden dangers could not fail to be productive of constant accidents, and in a commercial point of view such a class of vessels could never answer."

But it appears, from the results of the two costly experiments with Her Majesty's ships, that the navigation between Esquimalt and New Westminster is not alone dangerous to sailers, but that it is highly destructive to sea-going steamers. Were a mishap of the kind to befall a merchant ship, the surprise would not be so great; but when we reflect that Her Majesty's vessels are in every instance furnished with the most skillful navigators, the best charts, an efficient crew, high steam power, and all known appliances for assuring the safety of the vessel, and that, if with all these advantages, they are unable to proceed to New Westminster, as in the case of the ill-fated "Tribune" and the more recent case of H.M.S. Malacca, without accident, we cannot help saying that the sooner Her Majesty's Government gives definite instructions to discontinue these dangerous experiments the better for the public service and the revenue. It is well known, from the views expressed by Admiral Denman while on this station, that had he remained here he would not have sanctioned the late extraordinary proceedings, although the object to be attained was no less than to fire a salute at the opening of the Legislative Council. The authors of the first disaster escaped censure because they

professed a want of knowledge of the dangerous character of the navigation; but what will be said at home of the result of this last disastrous attempt deliberately made in the face of an experience dearly-bought on a previous occasion?

The Reform Meeting.
We yesterday made brief allusion to the Reform demonstration in London. It was a failure, so far as numbers were concerned, but was a great success when we consider the orderly character of those who took part in the demonstration. Government declined to allow the gathering to take place at Hyde Park or the Green Park, but the grounds at Beaufort House were subsequently placed at the disposal of the working classes. Flags of all nations were borne in the procession, among them the Stars and Stripes, in affectionate proximity with the Union Jack. Only one scene of disorder marred the proceedings. At the entrance to the grounds, a mob of roughs, with their usual instinct for scenes of confusion, had established themselves, and reaped a rich harvest. They snatched breastpins from the gentlemen in the carriages, opened both doors at once, and almost dragged the occupants out, and when they had alighted, robbed them of everything they could lay their hands upon. One gentleman, from Leeds, lost his gold watch, and not a few were roughly handled by these ruffians in attempting to defend their persons and property. One set of roughs had the audacity to take the linchpins out of a carriage in order to get its occupants more completely in their power. The principal thoroughfares from Regent-circus to Old Brompton showed none of the sympathy expressed by flags, colors and banners. In the Brompton road the flag of the Reform League—a not very bright or attractive tricolor of red, blue and green—began to be visible at various points, and the ladies at the windows waved a more cordial welcome. At the Admiral Keppel Tavern and elsewhere streamers were shown. Seats to view the procession were extemporized and advertised to be let, but while the number of spectators in windows and balconies increased, the number of spectators on the foot pavement diminished. Miss Burdett Coutts is genuinely liked by the workpeople for her interest in their welfare, and the first division of the Trades' procession seeing her in the balcony of her house, uncapped and cheered. This example was followed all down the line, and for an hour and a half Miss Burdett Coutts was the object of a continuous ovation, which must have repaid her for many exertions. It is quite possible that some recollection of her father, Sir Francis, a genuine Radical, though not a genuine democrat, added warmth to the popular greeting. The speeches of the processionists were scarcely even so successful as the procession itself. They were natural, a little stilted and vehement, but what was especially disappointing, scarcely any of the real leaders of the working class spoke at all. Mr. Beales excited a rather unaccountable amount of enthusiasm by saying that "he stood there as the representative of millions of their brethren claiming the franchise, and unless they bade him do it, he would never lower that flag." Mr. Greening, of Manchester, said they could no longer endure a system which gave one man in six the franchise, and left the other five "in the position of his serfs,"—"which is surely a very new and extended meaning for the word 'serfs,' as it makes 'serfs' of all women, children and lodgers. Colonel Dickson apprehended the very remote contingency of Tories blushing if the negroes in the United States were enfranchised before Englishmen. The grandest passage of Mr. Bright's address was as follows: "If I speak to the people of their rights, and indicate to them the way to secure them—if I speak to the monopolists of power of their danger, am I not a wise counsellor, both to the people and their rulers? Suppose I stood at the foot of Vesuvius or of Etna, and I saw a hamlet or a hamlet extending upon its slope, and I said to the dwellers of that hamlet or that hamlet, 'You see that vapour which ascends from the summit of the mountain; that vapour may become a dense black smoke that will obscure the sky—you see that trickling of lava from the crevice or fissure in the side of the mountain; that trickling of lava may become a river of fire—you hear that muttering in the bowels of the mountain; that muttering may become a bellowing thunder, the voice of a convulsion that may shake half the continent. You know that at your feet is the grave of great cities buried, for which there is no resurrection, as histories tell us that dynasties and aristocracies have passed away, to be known no more for ever.' If I say this to these dwellers upon the slopes of this mountain, and if there come hereafter a catastrophe which makes the world to shudder, am I responsible for that catastrophe? I did not build the mountain or fill it with

explosive materials, I only warned the men that were there of their danger." In response to the slighting remarks of Mr. Ayrton toward the Queen, Mr. Bright said that the best evidence of Her Majesty's sympathy with the working classes was the devotion with which she clung to the revered memory of her late beloved Consort. The meeting separated as it had gathered—good-naturedly and quietly.

European Mail Items.
King Victor Emmanuel's speech to the Italian Parliament is reported in full by "Telegraph." His Majesty, it will be seen, expresses the highest confidence in the patriotism of the Italians and their ability to maintain their destiny. He is Catholic, yet national towards Rome, thankful to France, and distinctly admires his subjects of the necessity of exercising their self reliance and securing an economic administration of affairs.

Correspondents in Madrid and Lisbon report the journey of Queen Isabella of Spain from her capital and her reception by the King of Portugal. The visit was undertaken evidently with fear and trembling as Marshal Narvaez was not fully assured if the royal party would be permitted to return to their positions. The Portuguese government has in fact organized a military camp on the Spanish frontier.

Our special correspondent in Madrid, writing on the 6th December, expresses his conviction that the sudden appearance of Queen Christina in Spain, from France, may be accepted as a certain indication of the rapid maturing of the revolutionary movement, the liberal tendencies of her ex-Majesty being well known. The question of who will come after Queen Isabella, was canvassed in the city, and it is said that Napoleon and Frances Joseph of Austria, have consulted and are in accord on the subject of a new ruler for the Kingdom.

Pope Pius the Ninth delivered a most significant address to the officers and soldiers of the French army previous to their march from Rome. He thanked them for their services, but expressed a doubt as to their cordial reception in France, on account of leaving the city and Head of the Church exposed to the revolution at that moment.

His Holiness also remarked that the troops were right in obeying orders, and that France was a great Catholic Christian nation, adding the words, "His ruler should be Christian also."

Cardinal Cullen, in his pastoral, warns the people of Ireland against Fenianism and revolutionary conspiracies, but says he cannot understand why England assails Fenianism so severely after according a national ovation to Garibaldi and cordial patronage to Mazzini, the great architect of secret societies.

The West Indies.
We have news from the British West Indies, dated at Kingston, Jamaica, the 16th, and P. O. R., on the 14th of December, with later reports from the French Antilles.

JAMAICA.
The newspapers to hand from Kingston make no allusion whatever to the existence of cholera, and only speak of vessels from St. Thomas and elsewhere having had to suffer quarantine. The public health was good, and the weather cool.

Government contemplated removing the public offices from Spanish Town to Kings town.

The crew of the American bark, Mary Henry, with a cargo of Mahogany and cedar, bound from Manzanillo to G. B., wrecked on the Jardines, Cuba coast, were brought safely to Kingston.

Business continues much depressed in Jamaica. Bitter complaints are made against the Colonial Bank under its present management.

The court martial on Esigun Cullen had arrived at its thirty-second sitting. The proceedings were closed on the 5th inst., after hearing from the Deputy Judge Advocate, and it was supposed to be favorable to the prisoner. The trial of Dr. Morris, for the short he is alleged to have taken in the same affair, will be proceeded with when he recovers from his serious indisposition.

Mr. Rawlins, sub-agent of immigrants in the parish of St. James, being charged with embezzling a large sum of money received from the coolie employers, was apprehended at Montego bay and placed in the county jail.

PORTO RICO.
The dates are to the 14th inst. The prospects about the coming crops were highly favorable, both of sugar and coffee. The yield will be abundant.

According to the Colonial House returns to the 1st ult., a large increase in the average exportations of the last few years is shown.

Central America.
PERU.
Several vessels have recently arrived at Callao, with their crews in a deplorable state from seamy. One from Aden had lost four men, and eight more were in the last stages of the disease. Three other vessels were in almost as bad a condition. We learn that H. B. M's. Charge has taken the matter up very energetically, the vessels being under the British flag, and had instituted a naval court of inquiry on them.

New York, January 20th.—The steamer New York from Aspinwall, arrived to-day. Advice by this steamer from Valparaiso to December 18th gives confirmation to the rumor that Chile has refused the mediation of England and France on the Spanish question.

A South American Congress is to meet at Lima, and the Republics which have not yet given their adhesion to the league are to be invited.

The bark Teanash, with sixty cannon for the Valparaiso fortifications had arrived. Lima advices are to the 28th. It is stated that an attempt was made on the night of the 20th to assassinate the President of Peru, at Callao. The shot passed through his sleeve. The assassin has been arrested.

Canadian Items.
"President" Roberts, of the Irish Republic, recently wrote a letter to Colonel Lynch, prisoner in Canada, in which he stated his hope that Lynch might become a martyr, for the good of the cause. Roberts has since forwarded three letters to the jailed Fenians in Toronto, which Lynch refused to receive, saying it was a catch-penny to draw funds to the Fenian treasury.

QUEER SCENES IN IDAHO.
Paid Legislators, Hungering and Thirsting after their Pay
According to the Idaho Statesman, the refusal of Mr. Howlett, Secretary of the Territory, to pay the members of the Legislature until he received further instructions from Washington, has given rise to a good deal of ill-feeling and disgraceful proceedings on the part of the members. After the examination of Mr. Howlett, threats of personal violence toward him were constantly made, and knots of angry men filled the halls. Several hours after the adjournment, and at an early hour on the following morning, two or three members called upon the Secretary and threatened him with personal violence unless the members were paid. The language used by these members, and the threats made toward the Secretary, made him think it unsafe to appear on the street.

A caucus was held in the hall of the Lower House in the forenoon. The remarks were angry, defiant and threatening. Some were in favor of forcing the Secretary to pay on pain of personal punishment, others to make him leave town. The majority finally resolved to go in a body to the Secretary's office and there demand their pay, which motion was carried into effect, and some 20 or 25 members and attaches visited the Secretary's office in a body. While there it was agreed to give Mr. Howlett until half-past 2 in the afternoon, to consult with his attorneys, at which time it was agreed to meet him at the hall to hear his answer.

In the meantime, another meeting was held in the Hall, and all manner of exciting speeches were made, denouncing Mr. Howlett and every other Federal official in the Territory. Judge Conning was accused of being a defaulter; and the despatch was declared to be bogus, gotten up to gain time for him and prevent an expose.

During Friday night and Saturday morning much of the furniture of the hall was destroyed and carried away. At 2 o'clock Mr. Howlett repaired to the hall. From the riotous manner in which he had been treated, he thought he had run on to a personal injury. Therefore he had called upon the United States Marshal for an escort for personal protection, and a squad of infantry was furnished, who at this time were drawn up in front of the hall. After some 20 minutes of indecipherable confusion sufficient order was restored so that Mr. Lindsey could read a letter from his attorneys to Howlett, in which they stated it to be his opinion that it was his duty not to disburse any money until he had further instructions from the Department.

After reading the letter, while some were trying to speak, others made a rush for Mr. Howlett, who was standing near the Speaker's desk, and but for the effort of several gentlemen near him he would have been torn in pieces. However, he was allowed to leave the hall without serious injury. Quiet was to some extent restored, after which the infantry were finally withdrawn.

Judges McBride and Cumming advised Mr. Howlett to pay such members as would take the oath of allegiance. This proposition was agreed to by all parties and carried into effect, and the members and attaches visited the Secretary's office and received their pay.

TEST OF A LADY OF QUALITY.—Among the many clients who were drawn to Murray, Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, was neither the least powerful nor the least distinguished. Her Grace began by sending the rising advocate a general retainer, with a fee of 1,000 guineas, of which sum he accepted only the two hundredth part, explaining to the astonished Duchess that the professional fee, with a general retainer, could neither be less nor more than five guineas. Murray would not have been overpaid for his trouble if he had accepted the whole sum; for her Grace persecuted him with calls at most unreasonable hours. On one occasion, returning to his chambers after "drinking champagne with the vets," he found the Duchess en route and attended at King's Bench Walk. A numerous crowd of footmen and link bearers surrounded the coach; and when the barrister entered his chamber he encountered the mistress of that army of lackeys. "Young man," exclaimed the grand lady, eyeing the future Lord Mansfield with a look of warm displeasure, "if you mean to rise in the world you must not sup out." On a subsequent night Sarah of Marlborough called without appointment at the chambers and waited till past midnight in the hope that she would see the lawyer ere she went to bed. But Murray being at an unusually late supper party, he did not return till after Grace had departed in an overpowering rage. "I could not make out, sir, who she was," said Murray's clerk, describing her Grace's appearances and manner "for she would not tell me her name; but she swore so dreadfully that I am sure she must be a lady of quality."—Jefferson's Book on Lawyers.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.—The Rev J. Buckley, attached at Cuttack, Orissa, writes: "Orphans have been brought dying to our door, and many that have been received have been too deeply famished to sustain nursing and medicine to restore. After a few short days death has closed the scene. Tender and delicate women lying in our verandah have implored rice, or money to purchase it, with cries that have pierced our hearts. Two cases of eating human flesh have been reported; in one case it was proved that the person was insane, in the other the child was found eating its dead father's flesh, and a few days after the child died. Mothers have left their children in the maidan (dung hill) after, or have sold them for a few pice. In one case an only son was sold for a pint of milk. The mother eagerly drank it, and gave up the child, walked a few steps and then dropped down dead. The dying and the dead have been seen lying in our streets, though this has not been the case so much at Cuttack as at Balasore and other places. At Pooree it has been common for the police to find, morning and morning, in the streets and lanes, sixty, seventy, eighty or more corpses. In the Cuttack district 3000 deaths from famine and pestilence were reported for one week, and it is generally believed that at Balasore and Pooree the distress has been severer than here.

New Advertisements.
BANKRUPTCY NOTICE.
WHEREAS A PETITION FOR ADJUDICATION IN BANKRUPTCY, bearing date the 20th day of January, 1867, has been duly filed by James Jackson Evans, against James Jackson Evans, Garnett Evans and David Shaw Evans, now of New Westminster, in the Colony of British Columbia, and they having been duly summoned and appeared, and required to surrender themselves to Matthew Baile Beggs, Esquire, Judge of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia, on the 6th day of February next, and on the 8th day of March following, at noon, at the Court House, New Westminster, and make a full disclosure of their estate and effects, when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and at the first sitting to choose Assignees, and at the last sitting to have any of their effects, or not to pay or deliver the same but to Mr. Charles Edward Pooley, an Official Assignee appointed by the Court, and give notice to Mr. John G. Barnard, Columbia Street, New Westminster, Counsel for the Bankrupts.

GOLDSTONE BROS. IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
WHARF STREET
VICTORIA V. I.

New Advertisements.
AT PRIVATE SALE.
FOR CASH.
40 gunnies Oregon Bacon
10 Kegs Oregon Dried Apples
8 cs California Cheese
19 Firkins Solid California Butter, Choice
10 bbls best California Butter in Rolls
10 Kegs best Oregon do
A few packages Ordinary Butter for Bakers
20 cs Oregon Lard in 10 lb tins
100 Reams Straw Paper
100 gross Pollack's Vienna Matches
An assortment of Choice and Ordinary Tobacco
100 cs best quality Coal Oil
200 bxs English Soap
20 chests U S Tea, 50 bxs Candles
Variety of American Case Goods
Salt Beef and Pork in bbls and halves
Sal Soda, Table Salt, &c
Boots and Shoes, complete assortment
ALSO
Billiard Table, Phelan's Cushions
Buggy, Wagon, second-hand
Ladies' Side Saddle, second-hand.
J. A. MURRAY,
Auctioneer, Wharf Street.
fol-1w 2p
1867 C. A. BAYLEY. 1867
FRUITERER & POULTERER,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALER,
LATE LONDON HOUSE,
FORT STREET.
Families and Shipping supplied with everything season, and of the best quality. fol
Victoria Seed Store,
Corner of Langley Alley & Yates Street.
Messrs JAY & HALEN WEL. OPEN
the above premises on or about the 15th January, with a large and well assorted stock of Fresh
Agricultural, Vegetable and Flower Seeds.
The business of the late firm of Jay & Co., Fort Street and Springfield Roads, will be carried on by them in all its branches.
Fruit Trees and Bushes, Evergreen and Deciduous Shrubs, Bulbs and Flowering Plants of every description, &c.
JAY
For San Francisco Direct
THE MAIL STEAMER
Active,
CAPTAIN JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
Will leave Honolulu's Wharf for the above port, on SATURDAY, February 2, at 9 o'clock a.m.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to CHARLES W. WALLACE, Agent, Wharf Street.
JAY
VICTORIA DANCING ASSEMBLY.
THE REGULAR MONTHLY
SOIREE DANSANTE!
Of the above Class will take place
Monday, Feb. 4th, '67.
TICKETS, - - - \$1.
MEMBERS AND LADIES FREE.
An excellent QUADRILLE BAND, under the direction of Messrs. Hind & Haynes, playing all the fashionable dances most of the day.
Refreshments will be provided by a well-known caterer at reasonable prices.
Dancing to commence at nine o'clock. JAY
CONCERT
Madame Josephine D'Ormy,
In deference to the wishes of numerous kind friends, begs to announce that she will give a
Grand Vocal & Instrumental Concert
In the
VICTORIA THEATRE,
On
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7th,
On which occasion she will be assisted by all the
MUSICAL TALENT IN THE CITY.
PRICE OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Full Particulars will be given in the Programmes. JAY
In Aid of the Female Infirmary.
THE FOLLOWING COURSE OF LECTURES and Music is proposed to be held in the Boys' Collegiate School, on the following Tuesday evenings:
Jan 20th, Egypt and the Pyramids, by the Bishop of Columbia.
Feb 5th, Musical Evening, Amateur Friends.
Feb 12th, Visit to Salt Lake City, 1864. Rev J. Sheppards.
Feb 19th, Catacombs of Rome, Venerable Archdeacon Gibson.
Feb 26th, Musical Evening, Amateur Friends.
Tickets for the Course (not transferable). Reserved seats, \$4 00; Unreserved seats, \$2 00. Single Tickets: Reserved seats, \$1 00; Unreserved seats, 60 cents.
Tickets to be had of Mrs. Harris, Mr. Ragnall, Mr. Fawcett, and Hadden & Co. JAY 2f
Mrs. Digby Palmer's
SOIREE DANSANTE,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, 1867.
AT THE
GERMANIA SING VEREIN HALL,
GOVERNMENT STREET,
COMMENCING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
TICKETS, one Dollar each: to be had of Mrs. Palmer, Messrs T. N. Hadden & Co., Book Store; Monsieur Sarrin, Government Street; and Cameron's Provision Store, Fort Street.
SUPPER will be laid in the Hall next door at a reasonable charge.
Gentlemen connected with the Class have kindly consented to act as Stewards.
A BAND of six Musicians will be in attendance. JAY 2

New Advertisements.
SANDWICH ISLAND
Sugar!
THE CARGO
OF THE
Bk Metropolis,
HOURLY EXPECTED
From Honolulu,
WILL BE SOLD
ON ARRIVAL.
Large & Peremptory
SALE OF
SUGARS & COFFEES.
The Undersigned has received positive instructions to sell the above Cargo upon arrival.
IT WILL BE
PLACED IN BOND,
In order that any Part Exported may save the Payment of Duties, and the attention of Merchants in
Very Fine Grades
No 1 SUGAR
AND
Choice Quality
OF
KONA COFFEE.
Intending Purchasers in Washington Territory are specially notified that Captain Finch, of the Eliza Anderson, will attend to all orders that may be given him. JAY 1
J. A. MURRAY,
Auctioneer.

New Advertisements.
ST-1860-X.
A GREAT MANY SIDE HITS ARE
A being made at the Plantation Bitters, by a sort of two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeits them. It is of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and what's what's the matter? They are in same sized bottle and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.
The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite.
They overcome effects of change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath, and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are excellent nature's great restorer. The recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, Merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weak health, indigestion, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c, will find immediate and permanent relief in these Bitters but above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate female and mothers.
The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, pari and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitations tatory to come near our name and style as they do, as I believe a good article can be sold at as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.
P. H. DAVIS & Co., Proprietors, New York City.
Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Country Stores and dealers everywhere throughout the world.
C. LANGLEY & Co., Victoria, Agents for the Colony.

Barne's Magnolia Water.
A toilet delight! The ladies' treasure and gentlemen's boon! The "sweetest thing" and largest quantity. Manufactured from the richest Southern Magnolia. Used for bathing, the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to prevent eruptions, to perfume clothing, &c. It overcomes the unpleasant odor of perspiration. It removes redness, tan, blotches, &c. It cures nervous headache and allay inflammation. It cools, softens and adds delicacy to the skin. It yields a subdued and lasting perfume. It cures musquito bites and stings of insects. It contains no material injurious to the skin. If it were every lady should have a bottle everywhere. The Magnolia Water once and you will use no other Cologne, Perfumery, or Toilet Water afterwards.
DEMAS BARNES & Co., Props. Exclusive Agt., N. Y.

Over a Million Dollars Saved.
GENTLEMEN:—I had a negro man worth \$1 200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless to work over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment. It soon effected a permanent cure.
J. L. DOWNING.
Montgomery, Ala. June 17th, 1859.
"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for Brains, Bruises, Sores, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts like magic."
J. W. HEWITT
Fireman for American, Wells Fargo and Hardens Express.
"The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned while Acting last winter, was out of her foot in one week, after she commenced to use your celebrated Mustang Liniment."
ED. SEELY
Gloucester, Mass. August 1, 1865.
It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in a shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, Army-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plated engravings, bearing my "sign." W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top. An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely!

Lyon's Kathairon.
It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It radiates curl and dash. It keeps the head cool and clean. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy. It prevents hair turning gray and falling out. It restores hair upon permanently bald heads. It is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the ear-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, for a family that does not use it.
E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Lyon's Flea Powder
Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is instant death to Fleas, Ticks, Roaches, and everything of the insect species. It is one of the few articles that can be used upon, and for a mere two bits we can save the bites and stings of these little pests. None is genuine unless signed by E. Lyon, and bearing the private stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., New York.

Lyon's Extract Ginger.
LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warm stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. So everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Extract. Taken other.
Gentlemen.—See that the private U. S. Stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., is over the cork of each bottle; none other is genuine.
Plantation Bitters,
MAGNOLIA WATER,
AND ALL ABOVE ARTICLES.
For sale by all Dealers.
C. LANGLEY & Co., Victoria
Agents for the Colony.

Insurance.

The British and Foreign
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL AND LONDON:
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North British and Mercantile Insurance
Company.

ESTABLISHED 1809

Incorporated by Royal Charter and EmPOWERED
by Special Acts of Parliament

**ACCUMULATED AND
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Annual Revenue exceeds £56,000.

LONDON OFFICES.—No. 48 Threadneedle street,
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The Company will ever distinguish itself
promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims
Insurance against Fire effected upon—Buildings and their
Contents, Timber and Cords, Ships, a harbor, warehouse and
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of construction.

Sole Agents for Fire, Vancouver's Island, (Victoria),
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**ROYAL INSURANCE
COMPANY.**

FIRE AND LIFE

CAPITAL.....TEN MILLION DOLLARS

RESERVE TO MEET LOSSES
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CHARLES TURNER, Esq., M. P. CHAIRMAN, JEREMY
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THIS COMPANY HAS NOW THE LARGEST
Income of Fire and Marine Premises of any Company
in the world.

The undersigned, Agents for Vancouver Island and
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their valuable services.

The Fire Branch.

Of this agency in 1864, was nearly double that of 1863
the risks in Victoria alone amounted to \$1,100,000.

The business of the

Life Branch.

rate to the English standard.

SPIROAT & CO.
Store street.
Agents for Vancouver Island and British Colum-
bia.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

Fire Insurance Company

(REGISTERED.)

CAPITAL - - ONE MILLION

Offices—93 and 74 King William Street
London, & Water Street, Liverpool

HENDERSON & BURNABY HAVING BEEN
appointed Agent for the above Company, and to be
referred to in relation to Fire Insurance, and to be

Phoenix Fire Assurance
COMPANY.
LOMBARD STREET AND CHANCING CROSS
LONDON.
Established 1783.

For Insuring every kind of Property
in all parts of the World from
Loss or Damage by Fire.

THE PROMPTITUDE AND LIBERALITY WITH WHICH
their engagements are always met by this Company are
well known, and the importance of its relations with the
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in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The security offered to the public by the Phoenix Of-
fice is unlimited, comprising in addition to the large invest-
ment of the Company, the ample resources of numerous
proprietors, composed of some of the most opulent
merchants and others in the United Kingdom. A
large and well assorted stock of goods is kept on hand
of property in Vancouver Island and British Columbia
on the most favorable terms.

Rates and CONDITIONS of Insurance may be had on ap-
plication to the Agents at their office corner of Wharfedale
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Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia
Apply to D. LENEVEU,
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IMPERIAL
Fire Insurance Company

1 OLD BROAD STREET, AND 16 PAUL MALL,
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INSTITUTED 1808.

For Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbor, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Horses and other Vessels on navigable Rivers and Canals; and Goods on board such Vessels, from LOSS or DAMAGE BY FIRE.

INVESTED CAPITAL, £1,600,000.

[£] Rates of Insurance and every information will be supplied at the Agent's office.

J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent,
[a121y] Wharf street, Victoria, V.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

Established 1858. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital.....	530,000
Annual Revenue.....	\$69,000
Subsisting Assurances.....	\$4,115,000

THIS COMPANY OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC THE COMBINED advantages of Perfect security, Moderate Premiums, Liberal Participation in Profits, and great Freedom in respect of foreign residence and travel, and has power to effect special Acts of Parliament and thus simplify discharge of claims in event of assured dying abroad.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained on application to the undersigned, who has power to accept risks.

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WILKIE STREET, VICTORIA V.I.,
Agent for British Columbia and Vancouver Island.
1812-13

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